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NO. 17.

LEE'S BACKACHE PLASTERS.

In North Carolina's sunny clime, Their wondrous virtues, fadeless still, Ever an influence sublime In ministering to human ill, And many a pang along our way Lee's Plaster doth allay.

You can cure a bad case of Backache, quickly, with one of Lee's plasters than by any other application, and after the backache is cured, you can still wear the plaster with comfort for a month, or longer. This plaster is a great discovery, and it is hard to find any plaster that will not yield to it. Prepared only by T. J. LEE, Druggist.

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Backache is the bane of women from early school-life to old age, and few females are without it for fully three-fourths of every day of their life. Well, the great remedy for this distressing complaint is Lee's Backache Plaster, which cures of Clinton and hundreds of Southern women pronounce this the best plaster ever made. This Plaster is composed of fresh Balsam and Gums and pure India Rubber, and is the result of ten years' experience in compounding plasters. Backache, weak back, sore chest, heart and liver troubles, kidney diseases, rheumatism, and all ails of the spine, cured by it. It never irritates the most sensitive skin, but soothes and strengthens the parts. Try one. Prepared and sold only by T. J. LEE, Druggist.

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A pure and wholesome medicinal stimulant is a desideratum greatly needed. To supply this want Pure Barley Corn Whiskey, four years old, is offered to the public, with the guarantee of its perfect purity and wholesomeness in every particular. This liquor is the pure extract of CORN and BARLEY, and is neither Druggist, Liqueur nor Watered in any instance. Sold only by T. J. LEE & BRO., Druggists.

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A certain cure for warts on horses and mules—as Col. John Ashford, Capt. Cornelius Parikh, Capt. W. L. Adams, Mr. W. H. Faison, Col. Abner M. Faison and hundreds of others in Sampson and adjoining counties will testify. Sold only by T. J. LEE, Druggist.

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We offer under this head the best Condition Powders in the market. They are prepared by the leading Drug House of the United States, from the formula of Dr. Williams, and are the most distinguished Veterinary Surgeon living. They are excellent purgatives, a general alterative and tonic, and can be relied upon as a remedy for all diseases of domestic animals. They are composed of Licorice Root, Juniper Berries, Flaxseed, Guttifer, Ginger, Iron and Antimony. Sold only by T. J. LEE & BRO., Druggists.

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OUR JOB PRINTING

Cannot Be Excelled

Sergeant Jasper at Fort Moultrie.

When Charleston built for the Briton's sport, The spongy, hardy palmetto fort, And the ships with their topsails taut and thin Stomped over the bar at break of day, Gun and swivel and culverin Shouting their murderous roundelay: When the hissing shot was immured for good, Time after time, in the soft, sly wood, A venturesome shell, from the Moreland's deck, Struck the patriot staff, and snuffed it quite, Not in the middle, without one flick, And whistled the flag without one flick, height.

But William Jasper saw his post, And, his young blood seething, still as a ghost, Stridged through the perilous fire leaped down, Leaped down, and back, by a leopard spring, The smoke in his eyes, erect and brown, And in the heat of a swallow's wing.

And he'd close, close, as he climbed alone, The banner sacred and overthrown; And quick, with that steady hand of his, Nothing is looser on his ramrod bare, With a "Ho, my beauty!" and one frank kiss, Flung it again to the glad, free air!

Then the friendly tide turned clean about, And slipped from under the frigates' stout, And Sir Peter Parker's crippled feet, With his disarming, bewildered crew, Groped and fumbled, and got its foot, And reeled off into the sea wave.

'Tis the old tale; how our sat down At dusk in their fair, beleaguered town, We kept their valor, repeat their vows; We kept their memories east and west; We sang their praise through the happy home;

But of Sergeant Jasper, who knows the rest! Who asks it? Peace to his ashes cold The Carolina heart feels fold! To the fond boy heart, in its little hour Symbol and vision of joyalty, Honour! The root whereof he was flower Bears hundreds, happily, such as he.

Let emperors sleep in their gorgeous fame For us, forever, some quiet name, In which no armor's skill is versed, To mock at history's calendar.

And once, through its ordered page to burst, Like a homing, glorious August star! —(Louise L. Guiney in Boston Post.)

Fate of John Ramsay, M. D.

BY W. H. B. ATKINSON.

I am a physician. I have made a life-long study of the human brain, and may, perhaps, be pardoned if I say that my opinions upon diseases of the mind now carry considerable weight among members of the profession.

It is only a week or two since I was called to a large asylum for the insane in Northern Ohio to examine a case which baffled the skill of the local doctors. After disposing of that matter I took an unprofessional stroll through the institution in company with my old friend, the superintendent.

The asylum over which I now made a tour of inspection was a most beautiful building, resembling in its appointments the homes of the wealthy and opulent. We wandered through room after room and along successive halls and corridors where men and women in every stage of insanity passed the time in various harmless amusements, or were restlessly confined in the care of warders and nurses. Of all the misfortunes to which humanity is heir, this loss of reason is, to my mind, the saddest by far; and, though I might be expected to have grown hardened by long years of familiarity with all phases of mental illness, I never cease to feel devoutly thankful for that greatest of all benefits conferred upon men by a beneficent Creator—a sound brain.

We had passed through the greater part of the enormous institution and were approaching that portion of the building set apart for the residence of the superintending physician—my friend, Dr. Habershon. Taking from his pocket a key, Dr. Habershon inserted it in the keyhole of a door. Before turning it, he looked at me in a strange manner and said: "If you were not an old man, Hartley, and if you were not a doctor, you would be surprised to see me here. And I speak, anyhow, so as to be on the safe side." So saying he turned the key in the lock and opened the door. We quietly entered a very neat but plainly furnished room, and I confess that, although I have witnessed queer, weird, wild, and oftentimes blood-curdling sights, I never felt so startled in all my life as I did at that moment. The room was not by any means dark, for it was well lighted by a large window running all along one side, but placed above the reach of a man, even though he should stand upon a chair; yet at the farther end of the room I noticed a student's lamp burning over a plain pine-wood table, upon which rested a human skull and some writing paper. Seated at this table, pencil in hand, was a man about the same age as myself and Dr. Habershon (40 years) gazing intently upon the skull. What startled me so severely was the fact that when I had last seen that man more than fifteen years since—I had seen him in exactly such a position, with precisely similar surroundings. And yet, what a difference! Then he had just graduated at the head of his class from our college, and was looked upon as one of the most promising young physicians in the country—now, he was a helpless maniac. "Ramsay?" I involuntarily queried, only partially believing my own eyes, and he didn't nod. "You needn't say that," he wouldn't reply. It is a fact that he will sit at that table until daybreak.

and then he will throw himself upon his bed and sleep until noon. That's the way he used to do, you know, and I know him all I can. Poor old Ramsay; I love him a good deal, you know, Hartley. You remember all about it?" "Yes I remember the story, though I had almost forgotten it."

Ramsay, Habershon and myself were all students together in Philadelphia. We were in the same classes in college and jointly occupied the same suite of rooms. Furthermore we were all making a specialty of studying the human brain, and the subject was not far from our minds.

True, Ramsay was, in regard to his theories and speculations, what many people would call a "crank"—but then successful cranks are esteemed to be geniuses, and certainly Ramsay was, in my judgment, quite as near the one as the other.

We three fellows all fitted in the same social set, and although both Ramsay and Habershon knew good and beautiful girls by the score, the fates decreed that they should fall in love with the same young lady. And yet, strange enough, they never displayed bad feeling toward each other, nor ever sought to make the lady's position an unpleasant one on account of the rivalry. It seemed to me, an onlooker, as though there was a tacit understanding between them, that no undue influence should be brought into play, but that, knowing how both loved and admired her, the object of their admiration and esteem should be left quietly to choose between them.

Grace Thorneycroft was a most beautiful and estimable girl, and though I have been an old bachelor all my days, I do not wonder that any man should have sought her for his wife.

One day Grace, with her father, mother and a brother, were down to Atlantic City, where they took a sailboat and went out. A sudden squall overtook them the frail pleasure boat was upset and Grace was the only member of the party who escaped with her life. She was picked up in a floating condition and tenderly cared for, but that her mind was shattered—she was a subject of reproach and ridicule, and whenever they intended to convey the idea of a man of low condition and slovenly habits the artists represented him with a beard. Unlike the Romans of a later age, the Egyptians did not confine the privilege of shaving to free citizens, but obliged their slaves to shave both beard and head. The priests also shaved the head. Shaving the head became customary among the Romans about 360 B. C. According to Pliny, Scipio Africanus was the first Roman who shaved daily. In France the custom of shaving arose when Louis XIII. came to the throne young and beardless. The Anglo-Saxons wore their beards until, at the conquest, they were compelled to follow the example of the Normans, who shaved. From the time of Edward III. to Charles I. beards were universally worn. In Charles II.'s reign the mustache and whiskers only were worn, and soon after this the practice of shaving became general throughout Europe. The revival of the custom of wearing the beard dates from the time of the Crimea, 1854-55. —(Penman's Journal.)

A Successful Crusade.

Every afternoon, between five and six, an under-sized man with a grizzled head and a cane, a cable car at Washington was a familiar sight. Probably not one of the fifty-five of his fellow passengers knew him as the hero of a crusade against the City of Dreadful Night.

Chicago grows apace. The city of yesterday is the city of to-day. The City Railway, a dozen years ago, passes through a slot into the lines, Fisk, single-handed, made his side against the bobtail, and he did his best. He simply refused to pay his fare except to a conductor. The drivers on the line came to know him and ceased jangling their bells for his fare. He used to enter a car and offer to pay the fares of all the passengers—a conductor. The result was many a carload of people were hauled free. Fisk found a few nervy followers; the newspapers took up the battle, the public joined in, and the result was the complete subjugation of the company and the removal of the obnoxious vehicles. The fight, it is said, cost the company hundreds of thousands in lost fare and cars left on their hands, which were obliged to sell at prices away below their cost. —(Chicago News.)

When a New Century Begins.

The confusion in the question whether the year 1900 is a part of the nineteenth or of the twentieth century arises probably from the comparison of the age of a man with the years of the century. We do not call a child one year old till he has lived a year, and we call them, for instance, all through his eleventh year. But the year one began with the day No. 1, and we call it the year one up to and including the 365th day. So the years from 1 to 100 comprise the first century, and the second century begins with the year 101. The year 1000 is a part of the first millennium, and we call them, for instance, all through his eleventh year. But the year one began with the day No. 1, and we call it the year one up to and including the 365th day. So the years from 1 to 100 comprise the first century, and the second century begins with the year 101. The year 1000 is a part of the first millennium, and we call them, for instance, all through his eleventh year. 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